

Independent Democrat.

TERMS, \$3,

"FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION."—Calhoun.

In Advance.

Volume 1.

CANTON, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, 1843.

Number 39.

The Independent Democrat, EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY JOHN HANDY.

TERMS—Three Dollars, invariably in advance. Persons wishing to discontinue will please give notice thereof in writing. No subscription received for a less time than six months.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of One Dollar per square, (ten lines or less,) for the first insertion, and fifty cents a square for each continuance.

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From Sargeant's Magazine. SKETCH OF LADY BULWER.

It was in Paris, during the winter of 1840, that I first beheld Lady Bulwer. Gen. Cass, the American Ambassador, was giving one of the most splendid balls of the season. About the time his magnificent suit of apartments began to be oppressively crowded, a gentleman approached me and said: "Let us get out of this throng. There is something in the boudoir yonder, that is better worth seeing than all these panting people, that look as if they were going to melt with the heat." Lady Bulwer is there. She is a great lion. Would you not like to see her?"

"Oh! yes," I replied, with so little interest in my tone, that I now cannot help feeling both wonder and provocation at the recollection of my listless indifference. "You must discover her, then, without any assistance," said my friend. "I shall leave you while you make the experiment."

"That will be very difficult," I returned, "for I never heard her person described. However I have no objections to try my skill in physiognomy."

We entered the boudoir. There were not more than fifty persons assembled. My companion found me a seat, and retired, while I made a survey of the apartment, and endeavored to select the one who bore most resemblance to the portrait in my imagination of Lady Bulwer. A number of extremely beautiful women were present. Several of them belonged to the English nobility. As my eyes glanced around the room they were soon riveted, as by a spell, upon the form of a majestic looking woman, whose queenlike and peculiarly graceful carriage was unequalled by the bearing of any that surrounded her. She was attired in a robe of crimson velvet. Its long train bordered with ermine, lay in rich folds at her feet. Her form might have been considered too expansive for perfect beauty, were it not that its faultless symmetry made you forget the size in admiration of the proportions. Her soft dark hair was simply parted on the whitest of foreheads, and its exuberant tresses gathered in one graceful knot behind. Her exquisitely moulded head was encircled by a tiara of diamonds. Those gems remind me of her eyes, which were of a blue so intense and so brilliant, that you mistook them at first for black. And they always spoke in advance of her lips. Her complexion was of the transparent whiteness, so lately blending on the cheeks with a peach blossom hue, seldom possessed except by the daughters of the "Ocean Isle." Her parted lips when she smiled, disclosed a set of teeth that almost seemed to reflect back the same light as a bed of snow upon which the noonday sun was shining. But that smile—it was more sweet than gay. And as you looked upon her you felt, that it was not merely the perfections which centered in her person which rendered her beautiful. It was the expression—the grace—the brilliancy—nay, it was reflection of soul beaming over all!

I beckoned to my friend, and designating the lady who had arrested my attention, said: "Surely that must be Lady Bulwer."

"You are right," he replied triumphantly. "I made a bet that you would discover her, for when she is present there seems to be nobody else in the room. Is she not a magnificent woman?"

The history of Lady Bulwer was at that time upon every lip. The envious blamed, the compassionate pitied, the disinterested praised. But her conduct was so unimpeachable, her character so unblemished, that the voice of slander was hushed in awe. Even calumny sought not to despoil her of her richest, almost her only possession—her fair name.

The day succeeding the ball given by Gen. Cass, I became personally acquainted with Lady Bulwer. For several months after that period I saw her almost daily, sometimes passing two or three hours in her society. And the more intimately I became acquainted with her, the more I

reproached myself for ever having uttered a word, or harbored a thought to her disparagement.

Lady Bulwer, then Rosina Wheeler, was married at the age of eighteen, to Mr. Bulwer, now Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer. She gave her heart with her hand, and had every reason to believe that he returned her own, until she discovered that he was not embarrassed with so troublesome a possession. Before she had been married a year, she had proofs, too incontestable, of her husband's being a lawless and remorseless libertine. But she was then about to become a mother; and what will not a woman endure for the sake of her child? What will not a woman who loves, or has loved, forgive? On the birth of that child, in whose endearments, she had fondly hoped to find consolation for the neglect and cruelty of her husband, his tyranny assumed a new and more dreadful shape. Almost before the young mother was considered out of danger, her infant, in spite of her expostulations, and prayers and tears, was taken from her and placed under the charge of a wet nurse, who resided several miles from London. Bulwer declared, that he would not permit his wife to become a nursery maid; that children were his detestation, and the "noisy little imp" should be kept at a respectable distance! Lady Bulwer did not submit to this unnatural and despotic decree, without remonstrating. But her grief and entreaties only called forth the most violent abuse from her inflexible husband. After this incident he neglected her more than ever, and not unfrequently, in his moments of ungovernable passion, she was forced to submit to personal violence.

She again became a mother, and her child was a son. Through the influence of a compassionate physician, the child was left under her care, and her little daughter recalled from exile. The wife and mother were now comparatively happy. When her husband was at home she could only visit the nursery by stealth, but he generally spent his days and nights in dissipation and seldom troubled her with his undesirable society. But in his absence she was continually subject to the persecutions of his mother, who was originally opposed to the marriage, and showed an open detestation of the daughter-in-law from the beginning.

This woman becomes a spy upon Lady Bulwer's actions, and was continually exciting Bulwer's anger against his wife. This state of affairs continued until his daughter was about six or seven years old. The grandmother then declared that the child must have a governess. Bulwer agreed with her, and procured the desired governess. And now, indeed, Lady Bulwer's misery soon bled description. She was not permitted to have a voice in anything that concerned her child. Her studies, her dress, her exercise, her food, were all the command of the governess. And this lady in authority did not scruple to tell the anxious mother, when she remonstrated, that such was Sir Edward's orders. Lady Bulwer complained to her husband. But he sometimes laughed in her face, and told her that the woman was as competent a person as could be found, and very pretty withal; and at other times he flew into a rage, and forbade her mentioning the subject.

Before many months elapsed, Lady Bulwer inevitably discovered, that this unfortunate woman was no doubt, one of her husband's victims. The woman herself evinced no shame for her situation; but elated at the helplessness of Lady Bulwer, and her own supposed superiority, assumed perfect control over the household. Lady Bulwer's orders to the domestics were countermanded, her moral arrangements interfered with, and her children invariably ordered to their studies, precisely at the hour which she had appointed for taking the air with them. Thus was she annoyed a day irritated in every manner, by a person who made her degradation the excuse for her assumption of authority. Once more she appealed to her husband, and, it may have been angrily insisted, that the governess should be discharged. He replied, that she should remain as long as it suited his convenience, and when the wife answered him, he struck her a blow which felled her to the ground? What resource had she? She was fatherless and brotherless—poor and an orphan, while he was all powerful. She lived but for her children, and for their sakes endured even this indignity.

A few days after this last occurrence, she received an insult from the governess, which exceeded in grossness any former impertinence. It was late in the evening, and for once her husband was at home. She sought the parlor where he was luxuriating over his wine and cigar, and repeating to him what had occurred, added: "I will bear this no longer—I cannot bear it any longer. Either Miss—must leave the house, or I shall leave it. You may choose between the two."

"Certainly," replied Bulwer, with provoking calmness. "I have chosen long ago. You may leave it. And, since you have made up your mind to go, I don't intend to give you your own time. You shall pack off at once—this very moment!"—and Miss—remains where she is.

I have promised her my protection, and she shall have it. Lady Bulwer acknowledged that she was deeply incensed. She hastily left the room, went up stairs, and told her two bewitched children to put on their cloaks and bonnets. Bulwer soon followed her to demand, why she was not gone. She walked from the apartment, leaving her children, and without replying. He accompanied her, saying with mock gallantry: "permit me the pleasure of closing the door upon you, madam."

This act of politeness he in reality performed, but not without hastening it by giving his wife a rude push. The unfortunate mother and her luckless children sought protection under the hospitable roof of Mrs. Hume, who resided at a very short distance, and who had been Lady Bulwer's bosom friend from childhood.

The above tale is strictly true, I have other testimonies besides the word of Lady Bulwer. Before leaving Paris I became acquainted with Mr. Hume, the husband of the lady at whose house she sought refuge; and he verified to me the history of her misfortunes and wrongs.

BANK, TARIFF AND ASSUMPTION.

It is pretty generally understood that these schemes of Whiggery are fast becoming linked together, and are at present struggling with the fortunes of that party for existence, sooner or later. The beauty, the grandeur, the utility, in fine the quiescence of Whig legislation cannot be effectually realized until these three whig projects are consummated. A great portion of that party, however, are not thoroughly indoctrinated in all the schemes of the most knowing leaders, and hence it is not strange, that in the discordant and diversified compound of men and interests that composed the Whig party, we find some are in favor of a bank without the high tariff or assumption, and some are in favor of the assumption, and the high tariff, but opposed to the bank.

It is evident that no one of these projects can be made to operate advantageously without the other two are eventually permitted to go along with it. A high protective tariff, while it should be left to act single-handed, would soon see the necessity of a bank—a bank could so easily be made to play into the hands of the manufacturer, and greatly facilitate the business—to create high prices to be paid by the consumers. And how could a United States Bank regulate the currency while we are constantly paying specie to foreign manufacturers for our imports?

This can be done only by tariff laws. Then the money of foreign capitalists and stock-jobbers is needed by the bank in order to enable it to afford facilities to manufacturers. And how can this be done without first paying off the debts of the bankrupt States and thus create confidence in American securities? The fact is the Whig theorists cannot realize their expectations with any one of these measures, and by combining the three together, they would work in delightful harmony! The bankers, with their fifty millions of capital, could expand the currency by lending it all to the manufacturers, monopoly and control the moneyed interests of the country—the manufacturers, could soon become a powerful and influential aristocracy—then let the United States Government pay off the State debts, and all this done, Federalism could exult in ecstasy. But who is to pay for all this? Why, the laborers—yes, the laborers, unfortunate fellows, have got to be at the expense of keeping this whole machinery in motion.

We feel confident that the people will not suffer themselves to be wheeled and carried about by any of these Whig measures, under the specious pretense that they will be a benefit to the consumer and the laborer. Recent demonstrations among the manufacturers of New England clearly prove the more expensive business the worse is the condition of the operative. Although the Whigs have not, to a man, avowed themselves in favor of these three schemes together, yet the most casual observer cannot fail to discover that they are indissolubly connected, and will, sooner or later, be identified as rank Whig measures. [Economist.]

PROTECTION.—BY O. A. BROWNSON.

Let us return for a moment to what is called "the protective policy." The Lynn shoemaker clamors for protection, for high duties to diminish foreign imports and to secure to him the monopoly of the home market. If he can only exclude French shoes, he shall then have this monopoly. Very well. Where does he, and where must he, find the principal market for his shoes?—South and West. The value of that market to him, then, will depend on the ability of the South and West to buy shoes. Whence this ability? It depends of course, on the ability of the South and West to sell their own productions. The principal market for Western produce is at the South. The ability of the West to buy Lynn shoes depends, then, on its ability to sell its productions to the South. Whence, then, we must ask again, the ability of the South to buy Western produce and Lynn shoes? Its ability to sell its rice, cotton, and tobacco to the foreigner. Whence the ability of the foreigner to buy the rice, cotton, and tobacco of the South? In his ability to sell his own productions of manufactures to us. If we will not buy of him, he cannot buy of us. Consequently, in proportion as the Lynn shoemaker places an impediment in the way of the foreigner selling to us, does he place an impediment in the way of his selling his shoes to the South and West. In proportion as he secures, by prohibitory duties, the monopoly of the home market, he diminishes its value, by diminishing the ability of the people to consume. Here, at best, he loses on the one hand all he gains on the other. Yet we boast of the intelligence of the Lynn shoemaker, and his intelligence, by the by is above the average intelligence of the country.

But, absurd as the protective policy would be under any state of things—implying that industry can be more energetic and efficient if bound than when left to the free use of its limbs—it is doubly so when coupled, as we have coupled it, with the paper money system—a system which, though somewhat shaken, the mass of the people are still attached to, and the abolition of which scarcely a public man who values his reputation dare even propose. Very few of the people have ever thought of inquiring into the operations of the two systems when combined. In the first place, the paper money system, by depreciating our currency below that of foreign nations, operates as a direct premium, to the percentage of the depreciation, in favor of the foreign manufacturer; because the foreigner sells to us at the high prices produced by our depreciated currency, but buys of us always, according to his own depreciated currency. Thus, for years in our trade with England, very nearly neutralized the tariff intended to protect our own manufactures.

In the next place, the tariff operating with the banking system tends to increase instead of diminishing the advantage of the foreign manufacturer. The first effect of a protective tariff, if it have any effect at all, is no doubt to diminish the exports; which throws the balance of trade in our own favor. This cuts off all foreign demand for specie, and sends specie into the country, if needed. This, freeing banks from all fear of a demand for specie to settle up foreign balances, and rendering it easy for them to obtain specie from abroad, if necessary, enables them to employ the capital in discounting freely to business men, even to speculators, and to throw out their paper to an almost unlimited extent. This expands, that is, depreciates the currency—prices rise; and the foreign manufacturer is able to come in over our own tariff, sell his goods at our enhanced prices, pay the duties, and pocket a profit. This, in turn, swells the revenue, which, if deposited in the banks, becomes the basis of additional discounts, which expand still more the currency, enhance prices still more, till the whole land is flooded with foreign imports, which, as we have seen in our own case, notwithstanding our agricultural resources, extend even to corn, barley, oats, and potatoes; thus crushing not only our home manufacturers, but the interests of every branch of industry and that of trade—and at length even that by destroying its very basis. This is no theory, it is fact; it is our own bitter experience as a people, from the terrible effects of which we are not yet recovered; and still we hold on to the policy, and the majority of the American people, even to-day, after all their experience, believe in the wisdom of continuing both systems!—[Democratic Review.]

[From the Old Valley Democrat.]
TARIFF, LOW PRICES, &c.
Under a protective Tariff, the price of all articles are raised to the consumer for the benefit of the manufacturer. At this time, however, most articles that receive a protection, are unusually low in price. Both domestic and foreign goods are low. The reasons for the reduced prices of domestic and foreign articles are obvious. The home market was overstocked with goods, when the duty was only 20 per cent., and a great quantity of foreign goods are now in market, upon which scarcely any duty has been paid. Owing to the dispute between the importers and the Government in relation to the force and effect of the compromise act. There is another good reason why goods are now cheap. An entirely new mode of doing business has been adopted. The credit system, in a measure, has been abolished. The wholesale and retail merchant now, (with some few exceptions perhaps,) pay down the cash for every thing he buys. Under this state of business, goods are now purchased in the Eastern cities from one fourth to one half cheaper than under the old exploded credit system; therefore the goods thus purchased, comes to the consumer here in the West, much cheaper than usual. Besides all this, there is another powerful cause for cheap goods at this time. Bankruptcy has had, for the time, a powerful tendency to reduce the price, not only of goods, but everything else. Many men who have been largely engaged in the importing and wholesale business, and also in the manufacturing of fabrics, have become Bank-

rupt, and through the operations of the law regulating bankrupts, an abundance of both foreign and domestic goods have been, at an unfavorable time, brought into market and sold for little or nothing, under the hammer of the auctioneer. It will now be seen by every unprejudiced mind, that other causes than the one given by the advocates of a high protective Tariff, have been at work to reduce the price of goods. The 20 per cent feature of the compromise act, the abolition of the credit system, the cash system, and bankruptcy, are the chief causes that have produced the reduction.

Let a judicious revenue Tariff only, be established; let the cash system be in full force; let no other kind of Bank paper be put in circulation but that which will command gold and silver at the will of the holder—let trade regulate itself, and our word for it, time will improve, and every thing that is bought and sold will be on an equality. But let a system be established, for taxing the many for the benefit of the few—let an attempt be made to regulate trade by law, and by the creation of monopolies and soulless corporations; let worthless bank paper again come into use; let gold and silver, the only real money in the world, be banished from circulation; let the ruinous credit system lately in vogue, be re-established; let all this, or a portion, be again in full operation, as some men wish, and the consequence will most certainly be, low and uncertain prices, bankruptcy, ruin and disgrace.

A certain Federal editor, in his great anxiety to show the important benefits resulting to the mass of the people from the present Whig protective Tariff, gives the following cases:

"There is a duty of 2 cts. per pound upon sugar—and sugar was never cheaper."

There is a heavy duty upon cotton goods, and cotton goods never were cheaper.

There is a heavy duty upon iron and nails, and iron and nails never were cheaper.

The same is true of woollens, and every description of goods upon which a protected duty is laid."

He produces these few instances of reduction in price to put down, as he says, the objections raised to a Tariff for protection. He says these are facts, supported by the reason and common sense of every man. Now we will give a few facts, supported by reason and common sense of every man in the community, more particularly the farmer, mechanic and laboring man, here at home. We insist that the same rule must work both ways; that like causes will produce the same effects. If a Tariff will in its operations reduce the price of the articles above cited, it will also in like manner, reduce the price of protected produce and other manufactured articles other than those given above.

There is now a duty of 25 cts. per bushel upon wheat, and wheat every body knows is "cheap." There is now on beef and pork a duty of two cents per pound; on hams and bacon 3 cents; on cheese 9 cts; butter 5 cents, (now selling at 6 cts.) lard 3 cents. On rye 15 cts; oats 10 cents; corn 10 cts. per bushel. All these articles were never cheaper, were never so low as at this time.

There is now a duty of 10 cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds on salt, and salt was never cheaper; it is now selling in the Cincinnati market at from 18 to 20 cents per bushel.

There is now a heavy duty on raw cotton, and raw cotton was never cheaper.

We might run the list out to a great length, but we have given enough to show most conclusively, that this great Whig humbug called "protection" will not work right. It is a complete system of robbery and chicanery. The Whig policy then, to reduce prices; low prices is what they go in for. Let every farmer, mechanic, and in fact every man, no matter what may be his occupation or calling, turn his face against Whig policy and whig measures—they are ruinous to the people in any light you can view them, as we have successfully proven by their own premises assumed.

The only argument now in the mouths of the high protective Tariffists, is, that their system reduces prices. If this argument is true, which by the by is contrary to the nature of things, why not then put on a duty so high that all goods, wares and merchandise, will come to the consumer for nothing, paying only carriage, drayage and commission. Every one can now see the fallacy of this argument—it is preposterous and inconsistent. All other protective Tariffs, heretofore adopted, and in operation, have had an entirely different bearing and effect upon the price of things. The manufacturer has, from time to time, importuned the government to pass laws for his special protection and benefit. What does he want this protection for? Because prices are so low and ruinous he cannot live and give employment to capital and to labor—he says he must be protected against low prices, and this necessary consequence that follow—is this the song. Well then,

if the argument be true that the present whig tariff had the influence to reduce the price of goods, then it is no benefit to the manufacturer. It operates different from the intentions of the projectors.

In another article in this days paper, the reader will find some of the real causes that have been and are now at work, to reduce the price of goods. When some of these causes cease to exist, which no doubt will be the case, an entirely different state of affairs will ensue. Then the mass will see and feel the ruinous effects of boasted protective policy, which appears to be so dear and deserving only of the few.

The following are two extracts from the reply we sent to a friend, who wanted to know what our opinion was respecting the tariff question, and free trade, as connected with the politics of the country and the next presidential election.

"I have not a single doubt in my mind that the tariff question will have a controlling influence on the next presidential election. This influence will be overwhelming in the southern and south-western states. The northern and western states will be divided on the question; though the free trade system is gaining ground in those sections of the union; and I am convinced that in a few years the shipping interest of the north and the agricultural interest of the west, will much more be opposed to the protective system than we are in the south. The reasons is very obvious. In the present condition of the country, and I may say of the world, the largest freedom of trade can only promote two vital interests of the nation. A restrictive policy suited perhaps some countries, as England, when other nations were considerably behind in enterprise, industry, and mechanical improvements. But it is now otherwise; the restrictive policy must prove ultimately fatal to the nation that resorts to it. Experience, since 1815, sustains me in this position; and it is this experience which in England and in our own country has added so many friends to the list already large to the free trade system. In the northern states opposition to a protective tariff is becoming stronger, not only among the commercial class of the community, but among the most enlightened of the manufacturers. Even in the western states, where a protective tariff had once so many friends, owing to the influence exercised in that section of the union by Mr. Clay, this opposition to a protective tariff is rapidly gaining ground, and it will be uncontrollable next season, should their crops be as they have been for a few years past, and they find their produce worthless by the restrictive policy of the government, which obstructs a fair and profitable exchange of commodities with foreign nations. In New York, the commercial emporium of the union, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, some of the first and most enlightened of the merchants have admitted that in the present condition of the country the protective policy is most injurious to the best interests of the country. I think then that I am warranted in the conclusion, that an overwhelming majority of the people of the United States will soon speak, in terms not to be misunderstood, against a high protective tariff, and, in a few years, against all restrictions in trade, except the laying of such rates of duties as may be absolutely necessary to produce a sufficient amount of revenue for the support of government."

"The change which has taken place in the public mind for a few years past, in those sections of the country which were more decidedly in favor of a protective tariff, cannot fail to exert a controlling influence on the next presidential election; and I firmly believe that the candidate who will come out in explicit terms against the protective policy, will stand the best chance in the contest. Mr. Calhoun, so far, is the only one of those spoken of for that high station, who is known to be openly and unequivocally opposed to protection. He will therefore be supported by the southern and south-western states, and his chance in the northern and western states is as good as that of any one of the other gentlemen. Besides, it is pretty well conceded in the north and west, that the prosperity of the south is identified with the prosperity of the other sections of the union. However much more Mr. Calhoun may be inclined to cherish the prosperity of his own section, than that of any other section, the enlightened statesmen cannot fail to perceive that, in the event that gentleman should be elected to the presidency, no measure can be adopted for the exclusive benefit of the south, because of the identity existing between the interests of all the sections of the country. The fact is, that ever since the foundation of the government no measure has been adopted which exclusively benefited the south. It is true that high tariffs have been injuriously felt in the south; but while they were adopted to benefit particular sections of the union, we have yet to learn the advantages that have been derived by those very sections. As those high tariffs were injuriously and oppressively felt in the south, I am certain that the north suffered equally by the ruin in their effects produced in the south. As